Only a part succeeded, others returned to their countries of origin; about half have remained in Cuba. Since the hope has vanished of using Cuba as an entrance to the United States, Jewish immigration has practically ceased.

Egypt had in 1900 a Jewish population of 30,000; about 12,000 Jews entered it between 1900 and 1920 (mainly Sephardim from Syria but also some East European Jews), while a few thousand have left it for Western Europe and America. Since 1920 there has been practically no immigration. Almost all the immigrants settled in Cairo and Alexandria, which in 1927 had a Jewish population of 34,103 and 24,829, forming 93 per cent of Egyptian Jewry.

To Australia and New Zealand Jewish immigrants started coming about the middle of the nineteenth century, mostly from England and Germany; their Jewish population was 16,850 in 1901 and 24,450 in 1921, the growth being due almost entirely to natural increase. After 1921, every year a few hundred Jews, mostly from Poland, entered Australia. Since 1929, however, immigration has been almost completely stopped by the Government, except for near relatives of Australian citizens.

(b) *Overland Migrations*

Overland migrations of Jews have been on

a much smaller scale than migrations overseas, and are practically limited to Europe, where their direction is uniformly from East to West. Jews from Russia and Poland (including the former Austrian province of Galicia), and also from Roumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, went to Vienna, Germany, Belgium, France, England, and in smaller numbers to the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, and Italy. These migrations start early in the nineteenth century. Even then, there was a small trickle of Jewish emigrants from Eastern Europe and Germany (Posnania and South